

BIG PIG IRON POOL NOW IN PROSPECT.

John D. Rockefeller Trying to Consolidate Ohio and Pennsylvania Furnaces.

May Form a Combination Similar in Strength to that of the Standard Oil.

Many of the Large Companies Have Agreed to the Proposed Arrangement Through Fear.

TROUBLE WITH THE SMALLER FIRMS.

They are Fighting for Their Independence in Business—Rockefeller Perfecting a System of Lake Steamboats.

John D. Rockefeller has been in Cleveland almost continually for the last six weeks in consultation with representatives of the largest pig iron furnaces in Ohio and

who desire to remain independent. According to a reliable report, however, even these objectors are gradually being drawn into the combination.

Altogether, in that part of the country which is the centre of steel and iron production of the United States there are now working more than eighty separate companies running pig iron. It is claimed that there is not enough business to keep all the furnaces at work at a profit. Many of them, therefore, work for a few months and then remain idle for a similar period.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan is to ultimately consolidate all of these companies somewhat on the line followed by the Standard Oil Company, the present owners taking either cash or stock in the new concern in exchange for their plants. Several parcels of land occupied by these furnaces on lake fronts or in desirable sections of various cities are extremely valuable.

To do away with unnecessary furnaces, these plots of land can be sold and be used as a sinking fund by the new consolidated company, and the manufacture of iron or steel in the locality stopped. This would keep other furnaces owned by the trust constantly busy and cause a great saving in carrying on the business.

This further plan is, however, only in its inception and will not be put into effect until the financial affairs of the country have been straightened out. Manufacturers of steel, who buy pig iron from these various producers, do not feel at all comfortable over the prospect of being compelled to buy pig iron at a price dictated by a Rockefeller. Visions of Standard Oil methods appear before them, but, like the

POLICE RAID A DEN OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Capture Two Men and a Woman and Find Evidence of Their Guilt.

Finished Coins as Well as Moulds and a Quantity of Metal Discovered.

Headquarters of the Gang in a Respectable East Side Boarding House.

TWO OF THE PRISONERS CONFESS.

Detectives Watch the Place for Days Before Securing Proof Enough to Warrant Their Taking Action.

As a result of the efforts of the police of the Twenty-second Street Station, the capture of three members of a gang of expert coiners has been effected. The po-

lice told that a number of suspicious persons were to be seen at all hours of the night coming in and out of the house No. 222 West Twenty-third street. He immediately detailed Detectives Charles Rink, Michael Conroy and Nathan W. King to keep watch. The landlady of the place, who is a boarding house, informed the detectives that the mysterious visitors, whose calls were usually made after midnight, came to see Mr. Knapp and his wife, who had a small back room on the third floor.

On Saturday afternoon, when the room was vacant, Stephen and Kink were admitted by the landlady and let into Knapp's room with a pass key. They found a poorly furnished apartment, with the one window closely shuttered and shaded. In the centre of the room was a stove, the door under which was protected by a sheet of iron, and on this were drippings of white metal, which had been melted on the stove. Continuing their search, they found an old rug the most perfect set of counterfeiters' tools ever been discovered in this city.

There were numbers of crucibles, ladles and three-cornered files for milling the edges of coins. There were also fourteen moulds fitted for the making of cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars. These were constructed of plaster of paris run into empty cigar boxes, and bound together with wooden clamps. The upper and lower dies were well fitted together, and the whole apparatus was qualified to produce the excellent imitations of the regular coins. A large quantity of white metal much resembling silver, was also found, and silvering powder, by which the spurious coins are given the white gloss of newly minted money. In a closet was found a box containing nearly one hundred counterfeit half dollars. These were all separately wrapped in little squares of tissue paper.

Knapp was closely questioned by Captain Smith. He claimed that he had been led into the work by Fagan. He said Fagan had given him counterfeit tools, and he had no difficulty in passing them. He had been tempted to go into the business, and had induced his wife to pass the money also upon storekeepers.

No trace of Fagan or of Knapp's wife was obtained until Tuesday, when, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the woman approached the Twenty-third street house and was arrested. She at first expressed total ignorance of the matter, but under questioning broke down and confessed. She told a pitiful story of how she had been forced to pass the bad money, her husband being her if she refused. She said her parents are respectable people, living in Hoboken, and that she did not expect to escape having to go out to pass the money. She had just returned from there when arrested. She was detained as a witness. At 9 o'clock the same night Fagan also walked into the trap, and was caught. He was well dressed, and is evidently a well-educated man. No counterfeit tools were found on his person, but a number of pieces of tissue paper identical with those in which the bad half dollars found on Knapp were wrapped were in his pockets, and these, together with the confessions of the other prisoners, will be relied upon by the authorities to prove his guilt. The three prisoners were taken Wednesday to the Federal building, and secretly arraigned before Commissioner Felt, who held the two men in \$10,000 bail each. The woman was held in \$500 to appear as a witness. Fagan stoutly protests his innocence, and says that he is a bookkeeper out of work and a professional orphan in the cause of Irish independence. He claims to have but recently arrived from Ireland.

FEWER DISTRICT COURTS.

Good Government Club Investigators Think There are Too Many, and All Too Much in Politics.

The Good Government Club have been investigating the Civil District courts. The results have been laid before the Greater New York Charter Commission, with some recommendations.

There are thirteen district courts, each of which has a salary roll of \$18,100, exclusive of rent. The report suggests that three or four of the courts could be abolished without injury to the public.

The report charges that the courts are too closely allied with politics, and that a reform is needed. The justices and clerks, the report says, are nearly all political leaders, and permit political considerations to influence their official acts. The clubs want the justices, then at most, elected on a general city ticket, instead of each civil district electing its own justice.

"This," says the report, "would strike at once the system which has made of each district court the seat of district political leadership, and remove from the civil justice the sense of responsibility to a constituency, with the consequent temptation to favor the interests of that constituency. It is a matter of common knowledge that each of these courts has its so-called 'district attorney,' whose practice is mainly before the particular civil justice in that particular district, and who is understood to 'stand well' with the civil justice and court officers of that district. Require the civil justice to alternate between the districts and such a case would become extremely difficult, if not impossible."

It is also recommended that the justices sit every court day and be prohibited from practicing law, as is now the custom.

The investigation was conducted by John H. Mulcahey, of Club A, under the direction of the Council of the Confederated Clubs.

CARRIED MEN TO THE LAURADA.

Witnesses Testify as to the Alleged Filibustering Expedition.

Major-General Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, again listened yesterday in United States Commissioner Alexander's court room to the efforts of the Government to show that he had been arranging a military expedition to Cuba.

The first witness was Captain James Anderson, of the Richard K. Fox, one of the boats said to have taken supplies to the Laurada after she left Wilmington. He said that his boat was at Atlantic City, N. J., on the night of August 7. The witness said he had never seen Roloff before. He took a party of men from Atlantic City to Barnegat, and the next night met the Laurada. A large under tow came up and unloaded some boxes and packages.

The men on the Fox represented themselves as fishermen, but did not fishing, he said. All but five went on board the Laurada. These five he took ashore. Captain George G. Knox, of the tug Madella, testified to taking four yaws, with supplies from Klags Point, L. I., on the night of August 5 to the Laurada. He said that he had never seen Roloff before.

Michael J. Kelly, captain of the tug Dolphin, testified to towing a large down to Barnegat. A plot which he did not know took charge. Next morning they towed the barge to the Laurada. All hands went on the barge and he cut loose and returned.

The last Legislature made no provision for the carrying out of this command, and the Constitution prohibits a State officer from contracting for any such purpose except there be an available appropriation.

Secretary Palmer estimates that it would cost \$20,000 to make the compilation, and about \$20,000 for the entire work. He has accepted to secure reasonable figures from a contractor who will do the work, and has his chance of securing pay for it from the next Legislature.

Nearly two weeks ago Captain Smith was

SAYS THE PLOT WAS FORMED IN NEW YORK.

Charges Made by the Prosecutor of Ivory, the Associate of Tynan.

Government's Representative Declares Dynamite Was to Have Been Used in Britain.

Claims the Conspirators Were Scared by the Activity of the English Police.

IVORY'S HEARING NOT FINISHED.

Formal Application for the Extradition of the Alleged "No. 1" Filed with the French Officials—Tynan Refuses Legal Aid.

London, Sept. 24.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in Glasgow September 12, was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court this morning. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Gill, who appeared on behalf of the Treasury Department. Mr. Gill, in opening the case, said that the four alleged dynamiters, Ivory, Tynan, Haines and Kearney, left New York in August last by different steamers and travelled under false names. These men, he said, were sent to Europe by the Fenian organization of New York, which provided them with funds for the purpose of carrying out the following scheme:

They were to proceed separately and by different routes to Antwerp, where they were to be met by a committee to prepare chemicals for the manufacture of bombs and dynamite cartridges. This done, they were to lead persons in London and Glasgow to commit the actual crimes through the use of bombs which had been prepared in Antwerp. It had been arranged in New York before the four men started, Mr. Gill said, that outrages should be committed in the United Kingdom, and the men expected that their work of preparing the bombs would be completed by September 15.

Tells of Ivory's Movements. Mr. Gill said that Ivory was born in Dublin, and had been employed as an assistant in a saloon called the Municipal Arms, at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, in New York. He sailed from New York on board the steamer St. Paul August 19. His mission was to secure men to use the bombs which the others had prepared in Antwerp. He was in London at the end of August and left the city September 3 to join Tynan in Brussels, and later both joined Kearney and Haines in Antwerp.

Mr. Gill, continuing his speech, said that Ivory, or Bell, took with him to Glasgow several letters from Kearney, written for the purpose of introducing him to certain Irishmen in Glasgow. Ivory, after reaching Glasgow, wrote a letter to Tynan, informing the latter that his mission had been unsuccessful, as Kearney's friends in Glasgow to whom he had been sent were either ill, not to be found or, for some other reason, not available. The letter also expressed Ivory's fears that his mission to London would also prove unsuccessful. In the letter Ivory made references to "wedding" and "groom," which, Mr. Gill declared, meant explosion and explosion.

Used Misleading Words. Mr. Gill said that upon receipt of Ivory's letter Tynan recalled Ivory in a very indignant letter, in which he said:

"Three days from now the wedding was to have taken place. Our people at home will be very much disappointed at our non-success."

Mr. Gill said that Haines and Kearney, September 11, came to the conclusion that detectives were shadowing them, believing that they were manufacturing dynamite bombs, and that it was, therefore, impossible for the present to put their plot into effect. They consequently wired a message to Ivory from Antwerp, saying:

"We are here. Business is stopped. Come right away, and inform Garth."

The hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow.

The manager of the Hotel Anglals, at Antwerp, identified Ivory as having been a visitor at the hotel, in company with Tynan, who was registered under the name of Garth.

Asks for Tynan's Extradition. Paris, Sept. 24.—The British Government to-day made a formal demand on the French Government for the extradition of P. J. P. Tynan. Tynan has rejected the suggestion of the United States Consul that he employ French lawyers, named by the Consul, to defend him, and informed the Consul that he relied upon the republic to do him justice. Tynan looks very pale and haggard, and his health is rapidly breaking down.

It is announced that the British Government has abandoned the idea of asking for the extradition of the alleged dynamiters, Kearney and Haines, who were recently arrested in Rotterdam.

WARDLE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Post Office Inspector Names a Real Estate Man as Co-Respondent.

Washington, Sept. 24.—James H. Wardle, of Brooklyn, at one time Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau, and now an Inspector in the Post Office Department, has sued his wife, Marianna Wardle, for divorce, naming Philip M. Hough as co-respondent. Mrs. Wardle has been in New York since April last, while her husband is in Brooklyn, where he went shortly after his separation from his wife. Hough, who was in the real estate business, is now living in Baltimore.

Wardle is a thirty-third degree Mason, and was, prior to his appointment in the Census Office, a prominent politician in Brooklyn.

Railroad Pioneer Joy Dead. Detroit, Sept. 24.—James F. Joy died at his residence here early this morning after an illness of about three weeks. He was eighty-five years old and was largely identified with the construction of the Michigan Central, Wabash, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and other roads.

CENSURE FOR ST. LUKE'S.

Coroner's Jury Blames the Hospital Authorities for the Death of George H. Ranges, Who Expired in an Ambulance.

The authorities of St. Luke's Hospital were censured yesterday by the Coroner's Jury when a verdict was returned in the inquest on the body of George H. Ranges.

Ranges was admitted to the hospital after having been kicked by a horse. After being in the institution three days delirium tremens developed, and the patient became violent. There was no ward at St. Luke's Hospital for the confinement of violent patients, and an ambulance was called from Harlem Hospital. Seven and a half minutes after Ranges had been taken into the ambulance and while he was on the way to Harlem Hospital he died.

Dr. Schultze stated that if an attempt had not been made to move Ranges while he was delirious he probably would not have died. The hospital physicians testified that the appearances Ranges was in condition to be moved.

The verdict found that Ranges had died from acute alcoholism and censured St. Luke's Hospital authorities for not having the proper provisions for insane and violent patients and for attempting to move the deceased while his condition was so critical.

Pienickers Reviewed by the Mayor. Contractor James E. Marsh led about 400 members of his Republican Association through City Hall Park yesterday morning. Mayor Strong, Superintendent Constable and Alderman Ware stood on the City Hall steps and reviewed the Italian voters as they passed. The Mayor took off his hat and bowed in response to the cheers of the Sixth District men. The association spent the day at Greenwood Lake.

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\$35.00 English Whopards and Bannekburns and Imported Cloths.	\$17.50	\$1.50 Colored Shirts, with Cuffs.	.75
\$30.00 Scotch Plaids and Fancy Worsteds.	\$15.00	\$2.00 Fisk, Clark & Fung Braces.	\$1.00
\$20.00 Fine Business Suits, in Black and Blue Cheviots and Fancy Mixture plaids.	\$10.00	50c Genuine Guyot Suspenders.	.25
\$15.00 Mixed Cassimeres and Cheviots.	\$7.50	\$2.00 Cheviot Pajamas.	\$1.00
		\$3.00 French Flannel Night Robes.	\$1.50
		75c Fancy and White Night Shirts.	.38
		\$1.50 Imported Golf Hose.	.75
		\$2.00 Fisk, Clark & Fung Cheviot Gloves.	.75
		\$1.50 Perrin's Imported Gloves.	.75
		\$1.50 American Made Tan Gloves.	.50
		\$1.00 Fisk, Clark & Fung Cheviot Gloves.	.50
		\$4.00 Brooklyn Knitting Mills Fine Natural Underwear.	\$2.00
		\$3.00 Brooklyn Knitting Mills Sweaters, assorted colors.	\$1.50
		\$1.00 Ribbed Underwear, assorted colors.	.50C.
		Fine Umbrellas and Canes, silver trimmed, at half-off marked prices.	
		Large line of Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets and House Coats at half-off prices.	
		Dress Cutaway Coats and Vests	
		\$30.00 Corkscrews and Diagonals.	\$15.00
		\$25.00 Mixed Vicuna, silk lined.	\$12.50
		\$20.00 Black Cheviot and Vicuna.	\$10.00
		\$14.00 Clay Worsteds, black.	\$7.00
		Bicycle Suits.	
		\$18.00 Fancy Cassimeres.	\$9.00
		\$16.00 Homespuns.	\$8.00
		\$14.00 Mixed Cheviots.	\$7.00
		\$12.00 Cassimeres.	\$6.00
		\$8.00 Cassimeres and Cheviots.	\$4.00
		\$6.00 Cassimeres and Cheviots.	\$3.00
		Trousers.	
		\$10.00 Rocks, Globes, Worsteds and Cassimeres.	\$5.00
		\$8.00 Scotch Cheviots and Fine Striped Worsteds.	\$4.00
		\$6.00 Cassimeres for Business.	\$3.00
		\$5.00 Cassimeres and Worsteds.	\$2.50

Open Saturday Evening Until 9 o'clock.

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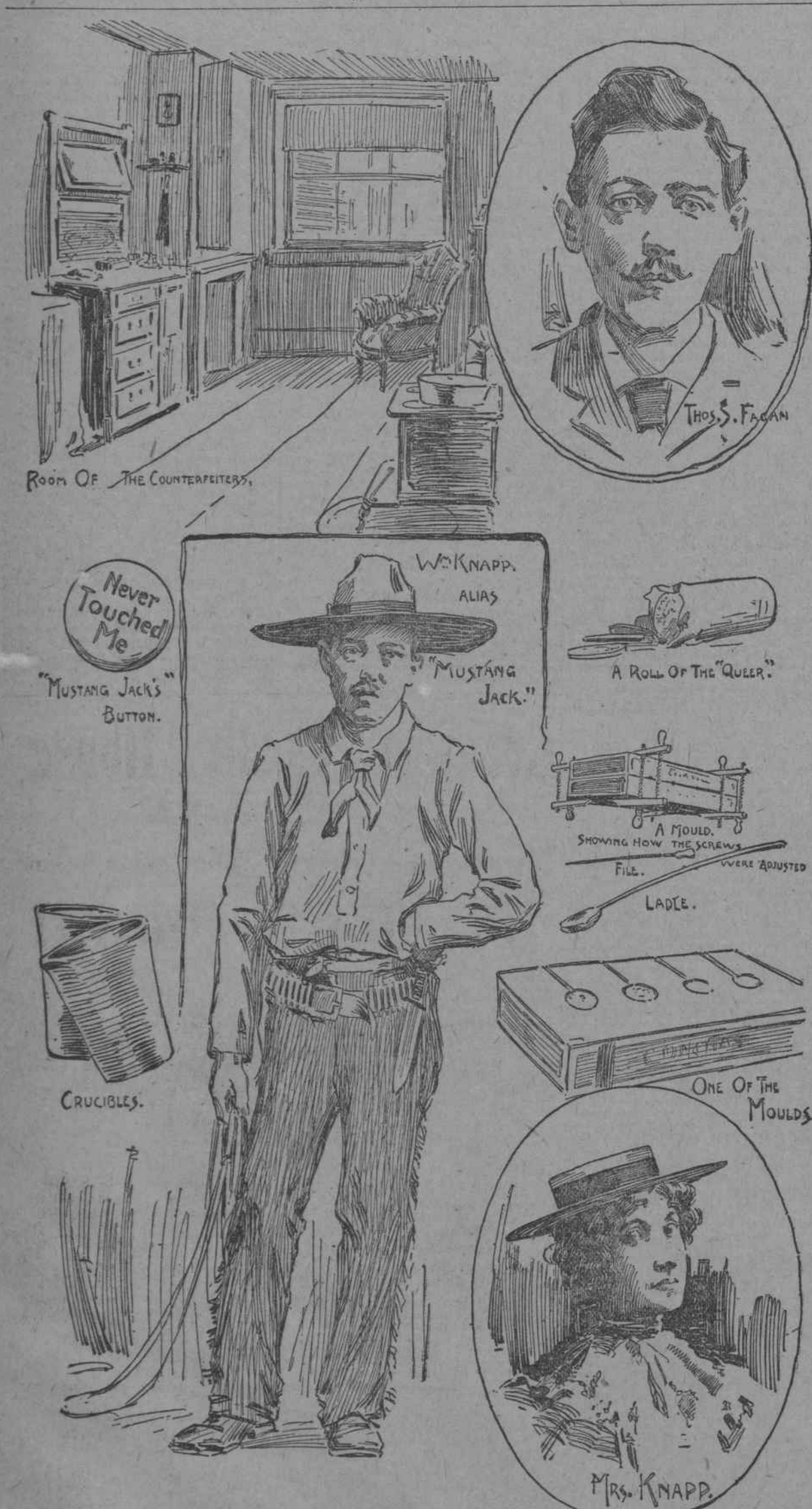
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IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS JUST RECEIVED.



Counterfeiters Captured by the Police.

William Knapp, his young wife, and Thomas Scott Fagan were arrested, charged with making and passing counterfeit coins. The Knapps occupied a furnished room at No. 222 East Twenty-third street, and when this was searched by the police, molds, crucibles, bars of metal and bogus coin were found. Knapp and his wife admit their guilt. Fagan insists he is innocent.

Pennsylvania. The object is to form a pig-iron pool similar to the steel billet pool, which has proved a success. Mr. Rockefeller, by controlling the iron ore of the Mesaba range in Minnesota and all the Lake Superior ranges through Michigan and Wisconsin, has in his possession the ore necessary for use in manufacturing steel.

It is not practicable to establish the furnaces at the mines as there is no coaling coal in that vicinity. The only course open for Mr. Rockefeller then was to compel the independent makers of pig iron to agree to maintain prices, and by that means help along not only the sales of his ore, but also increase the profits of some of the furnaces in which he is interested.

Most of the large companies have agreed to the proposed pool, not always because they desired to do so, but from fear that if they refused to do so Mr. Rockefeller might shut down on their ore supply. The trouble at present is with the little fellows,

producers of crude or refined petroleum, they will have to pay tribute to the Rockefeller.

Since the purchase of the Lake Superior Iron mines, Mr. Rockefeller has been perfecting a system of steamboats on the lakes for the transportation of his ore to all points along our lake border. He will have, with the completion of his pig-iron pool, a practical monopoly of the trade in this section of the country.

Merchant Williams a Samaritan. Albert E. Williams, of No. 108 Bowery, who forged the name of David M. Williams, a wealthy merchant, of No. 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, to a check for \$7, was brought before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday for sentence, but Mr. David Williams made such an earnest appeal in the prisoner's behalf that sentence was suspended. The two men are not related in any way, but David Williams, after the arrest of the forger, learned that Albert Williams had at one time been in an insane asylum and felt sorry for him.

lice also secured a complete set of moulds and apparatus for the manufacture of every denomination of counterfeit money from cents to half dollars.

The persons arrested are William F. Knapp and his wife, Lottie Knapp, of No. 222 East Twenty-third street, and Thomas Scott Fagan, of the National Lodging House, No. 255 Third avenue.

Knapp is a Western man, only twenty-two years of age, who has gained some notoriety as a trick horseman. Some time ago he was engaged with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and went by the name of "Mustang Jack." His wife has been a variety actress, and is a pretty girl, only nineteen years old.

Fagan is a young Irishman, who claims to have been prominent in the ranks of the extremist section of the Irish Patriotic party. He says he is a member of the Manhattan Council of the Irish National Alliance.

Nearly two weeks ago Captain Smith was